

THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, & GENERAL ADVERTISER

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NUMBER 1015.]

SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1802.

[VOLUME XVI.]

Mineralogy.

THE subscriber respectfully informs those persons in or near to Richmond for three or four weeks longer, and will during that time examine Land for Coal or any other Minerals, and assay the Ores for any gentleman who may wish it. The terms will be found moderate, and the information given such as may be relied upon. Being much out of town, a note left with the P. inter, or at Mr. Book-er's Tavern, will meet due attention.

B. HENFREY, Mineralogist.
N. B. Preparations are making for another exhibition of the NEW LIGHT, in a course of experiments which the Patentee flatters himself will meet with general approbation, as they will prove the utility of the discovery.

Norfolk, June 18, 1802.

ORDERED,
THAT the Treasurer advertise in the public papers, that the SHARES of delinquent subscribers to the DISMAL SWAMP CANAL COMPANY will be sold on Thursday the 20th July next, unless the arrears are paid up before that day.

Thomas Newton,
Aug. Slaughter,
Robt. B. Hays,
James Hunter,

THIRD NOTICE.

In the case of Huzekiah L. Wight and Benjamin Harris, BANKRUPTS.

THE commissioners in a commission of bankrupt awarded and issued against Huzekiah L. Wight and Benjamin Harris, merchants, under the firm of Wight and Harris, of the city of Richmond, intend to meet on Wednesday the 14th day of July next, at four o'clock in the afternoon, at the Eagle Tavern in the city of Richmond aforesaid, in order to take the last examination of the said bankrupts; when and where they are hereby required to surrender themselves, and make a full disclosure and discovery of all their estate and effects, and furnish their examination; and the creditors who have not hitherto provided their debts under the said commission, may then and there attend and prove the same, and assist or dissent from the allowance of the said bankrupts certificate.

ROBERT BROOKE,

Secretary to the Commission-ers.

City of Richmond,
June 19, 1802.

TO BE SOLD, FOR CASH.

By virtue of a decree of the County Court of Buckingham, WILL BE EXPOSED FOR SALE, at Buckingham Court-house, on Monday, the 12th day of July next,

A Tract of Land,

Containing about five hundred acres, lying in said county, adjoining the Land Robt. Eldridge now lives on—By the COMMISSIONERS.

June 11, 1802.

THERE will be a petition to the next Assembly for the raising the ferry at Frazier's Ferry, in King-William county.

THOMAS R. EVANS,
present proprietor of said Ferry.

Old Dare-Devil



STANDS at my house in Chesterfield county on Appomattox river, fifteen miles above Petersburg, ten from the court house, and will cover mares by the season at Thirty-Five Dollars, ten of which will be remitted, if paid by the 10th of August, when the season expires. Mares may be fed with grain at twenty-five cents per day, which must be paid before they are taken away.—It is needless to swell the advertisement with his pedigree and performance, as they have been so often ascertained heretofore—Undoubtedly he was as fleet a horse as any in England in his day—as to his blood, it is from the first crosses; that is, Herod and Eclipse. Dare Devil's get speaks for themselves, as they are the best racers on the continent, which was made manifest by their run last fall. They won at Richmond, Petersburg, New-Brunswick, Hick's Ford, Norfolk, Warrington and Tarborough, besides at many other places. No responsibility for accidents.

THOMAS GOODE.
February 12, 1802.

N. B. One Dollar to the groom.

The Lead Mines,

In W. the County for sale.

VIRGINIA:

In the High Court of Chancery, for the Richmond district, June 8th, 1802.

BETWEEN,
Edmund Pendleton and Peter Lyons, surviving administrators of the estate of John Robinson, dec.

AND
Mary Byrd, widow and administratrix of the honorable William Byrd, Esq. deceased, Charles Carter, of Shirley, John Byrd, son, heir and devise of the said William Byrd, deceased, Robert Nelson, Esq. and Susanna his wife, and Polly Robinson, sisters and co-heirs of John Chiswell Robinson, deceased, Patrick Henry, Esq. Charles Lynch, Charles Carter of Stafford, and Elizabeth his wife, William Griffin and Susanna his wife, William Nelson, Esq. and Lucy his wife, and Lewis, eldest son and heir of Mary Lewis, deceased, which said Elizabeth, Susanna, Mary and Lucy, were daughters and co-heirs of John Chiswell and John Carter, Littlepages, Depts.)

ON the petition of Samuel Payne and John Field, with the assent of the plaintiffs in this cause, and for reasons appearing to the court, the money for which the Lead-Mines mentioned in the decree of this court pronounced on the eighth day of November, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, together with fourteen hundred acres of land thereunto belonging, not having been paid by Moses Aulfin and company, the purchasers, or any person for them, according to the times limited for payment in, and by that decree, and the condition of the bond given to secure the payment thereof, by Stephen Aulfin and Moses Aulfin, partners of the said company, and their sureties, of whom the petitioners are two, it is the opinion of the court, and it is decreed and ordered accordingly, that the said made in pursuance of that decree be set aside, and that the premises aforesaid be again sold by public auction, at the door of the Eagle-Tavern in the city of Richmond, to the highest bidder, on or before the seventeenth day of August next; that the said Lead Mines and premises be sold on a credit of nine months for one moiety of the purchase money, and eighteen months for the other, that bond and good security bearing interest from the day of sale, be entered into by the purchaser or purchasers, and made payable to John Wickham, John Warden and Wm. Hay, who are appointed commissioners to conduct the said sale either jointly or by any two of them, and to take the said bond, in trust for each person, or persons, as shall upon the final decree be adjudged to be entitled to the said purchase money, it being intended, that the same shall abide the decision of the court, in like manner as the said land and premises would have done, had no sale been directed by this, or the aforesaid decree, but this decree is made upon the following conditions, to wit, that the bond entered into by the former purchasers and their sureties shall remain as a security for any sums which may be found deficient, between the purchase money to be raised by the sale now directed, and what is now due on the said bond for principal and interest, together with all rents accrued or accruing on the premises since the said former sale, with all expenses to be occasioned by the sale now directed: that in case more than sufficient for these purposes shall be applied by that sale, the same shall be raised to the credit of the said former purchasers: that the sum of five thousand pounds current money of Virginia at the least, shall be bid for the said Lead Mines and premises upon the terms aforesaid, on failure of which, the commissioners aforesaid, or any two of them are further directed to make no sale, in the event of a sale to make no conveyance, until the money is paid, or until the further order of this court, to make known the conditions aforesaid, in an advertisement to be published for eight weeks successively in two of the gazettes printed in the city of Richmond, describing the property to be sold, and advertising the time and place of sale, and to make report of their proceedings in pursuance of this decree, to this court, in order to a final decree.

A Copy,

Teste,

PETER TINSLEY, C. B. C. C. R. D.

Richmond, June 18, 1802.

The property mentioned in the foregoing decree, will be sold, upon the terms and under the conditions therein specified, at the door of the Eagle Tavern in this city, on Tuesday the seventeenth day of August next, between the hours of ten A. M. and two P. M. by

JOHN WARDEN,
JOHN WICKHAM, } Comrs.
Wm. HAY.

N. B. A description of the works and the improvements made by the present proprietors, drawn up by Stephen Aulfin, one of the company, is lodged with the commissioners to be shewn to any person who may be inclined to purchase. (12188)

For Freight or Charter,
To Liverpool, Leith, Clyde, or a port in Ireland, the British Ship



MARY,

JOHN BRUCE, Master.

BURTHEN 350 Hhds. Tobacco, now lying at City Point, and will be ready to take on board in three weeks. Apply to Messrs. Robertson & Brown, Norfolk, or to

James & John Dunlop.
Petersburg, June 24, 1802.

Valuable Property FOR SALE.

THE subscribers, at a dissolution of a Co-partnership in the year 1794, were and still are possessed of the several tracts of land herein mentioned, which they have agreed to sell by Public Auction, at Fluvanna courthouse, on Monday the 27th of September next, being court day, and the sale to continue day after day, until the whole of the land is sold: it being the intention of the parties to close their accounts, there will be no delay of the sale, be the price what it may. One fourth part of the purchase money to be paid down, or an approved acceptance payable in the city of Richmond, at the Eagle Tavern, in 60 days thereafter, the balance payable in three yearly equal instalments with interest from the day of sale. The land itself will be taken as security for the payment of the three instalments. The lands are held under different deeds and grants in Fluvanna and Albemarle counties as followeth:

- 300 Acres on the middle fork of Cunningham Creek;
- 150 Acres, joining the above;
- 124 1-4 Acres, joining the above;
- 108 Acres, joining the above;
- 44 Acres, joining the above;
- 400 Acres of very valuable land, on the North Fork of the said Creek, called Sandwidge's;
- 265 Acres, on the branches of Cary Creek;
- 375 Acres, joining the above;
- 74 1-2 Acres, joining the above;
- 73 1-2 Acres, joining the above;
- 200 Acres, on Raccoon Creek;
- 50 Acres, on the Rivanna River, joining the lands of Patrick Woodson;
- 225 acres, on Little Mechunk Creek;
- 1700 Acres, on the branches of Hardware, in the county of Albemarle.

Those lands are generally in their native state—very little has been cultivated, and the improvements are inconsiderable. The soil may be classed in general as good farming land, with a sufficient proportion of Meadow land. Every tract is covered with valuable timber, which is rapidly increasing in demand and price. The transportation to Richmond is easy and cheap. Some of the lands are immediately on navigation, and the most distant part not more than 6 or 7 miles. Those who are disposed to purchase, and wish to view the lands, will obtain a suitable guide for the purpose, by applying to Duncan McLaughlan, in the town of Columbia. Should purchasers be desirous of a division of any of the tracts, for their accommodation it will be complied with, provided they take the whole of the tract among them. By mutual agreement the whole proceeds of the sales are to be paid to David Ross.

David Ross,
Duncan McLaughlan.
Richmond, 18th June, 1802.

For Sale.

On Thursday the 5th day of August next, will be sold, at the Eagle Tavern, in the city of Richmond, for ready money, at Public Auction, the

Brick Tenement,

AT present occupied by Proffer and Moncre, and Shiphard & Bende, which was conveyed to us by Deed of Trust on the 5th day of June, 1795, by Reuben Coutts, to secure the payment to Edward Garland, the sum of five hundred and forty pounds, with interest thereon from the 5th day of June, 1802, together with the charges of sale, the expense of recording the Deed of Trust, and all other necessary charges.

Wm. DABNEY.
Wm. AUSTIN.
June 23d, 1802.

LIST of Letters remaining in the Post-Office, Richmond, July the 1st, 1802, which if not called for before the expiration of 3 months, will be returned to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

- A. JOHN ARMISTEAD, William Alley, Henrico; Isaac Anderson, copper smith; James Armstrong; Miss Frances Anderson; John Arby, Charles city county; Josiah Abbott; Bentley Anderson; Jones Allen; Thomas Anderson; Adetina Abbott; John Brady & Co. 2; James & Samuel Boyd; Boyd & Ker, 2; John W. Burns; Henry Brown, care of James Ralliffe, 2; Elijah Bradley; John K. Brown, 2; William Bity; J. Brown; Edwin Buffle; James Bradley, Charles City; Richard T. Banks; John Bazle; John Henry Brown; Joseph Brinckley, schooner Dove; Thomas Bowls, Henrico; Phillis Buchanan; Z. Briger; Joel Baskerville; Alexander Brun; James Brain; Capt. Wm. K. Blue; Henley Boggis; Richard B. Weller; D. Bourke; George Buch; Richard Buntin, Seville-Town; George Beatty; James Blackwell.
- C. Thomas Cox; Finna Carter; Lewis Curlett; Edward Clopper, & Co. Chambers Town, Virginia; Thomas Cocke; William Cooper; Edward Chiffman, Charles City; Monsieur Chavelier Community; David Cobbs, 2; William Carter, jun. on Boar Swamp, Henrico; William Clendenan; Charles B. Carter, Richmond Hill, 2; Thomas Cocks, Carrier; Capt. Henry Cane; George Clarke; Richard Cocke, Henrico; Clerk of the High Court of Chancery; Edward Clarke; Bernard and William Connelly; Thomas F. Cooperat; Constantine Carol; Messrs. John Chrenshaw and Henry Timberlake, near Richmond; Peter Christman, Hanover County; John Cuffis; James Clarke; Nathaniel Cowles, Charles City; Arthur Calzick; John Croft, at the Army; Richard Canton.
- D. William Dandrige, 2; John Drummond, & Co. 2; Capt. David Denike, on board the schooner Dolphin; James Douglas; Bartholomew Dandridge; T. L. Dormoy; M. Durieux, Fire Worker; Mrs. Mary Drake; John Dean.
- E. John Ellicott.
- F. Col. Wm. Fountain, 3; C. F. Frazer; William Featherstone; Joseph Fenwick; Josiah Franklin, school-master near Richmond; Doctor John H. Foulsee; Mrs. Melelent Fowler; Tarlton Fleming.
- G. Ann Gunn; J. H. Garrean; William Gregg; Archibald Gilb; William Gaddy; Roger Greg ry, Henrico, 2; Anthony S. Gadbury; Joseph Gray; Capt. Benn's Gilbert; Philip Grymes; Griffin Garland.
- H. Thomas H. Hardy; Suckey Haynes; Richard B. Hync; Martha A. Hutcheon, 2; John D. Hendrick, Hanover; Samuel C. Hooton; Sacriff of Henrico, 2; William Harper; James Holland; Mrs. Batley Hudgings; James Howell, of the loop Rachel; John Harlan; David Howell; Thomas Hooper, 4; John Harlow, millwright; Robert & Michael Hope, Stone Masons; John Crothers, near Mill-Creek, Virginia; Malcomb Hart; Hooper & Toles; James Hill; Plummer Harris, Hanover; Mathew Harvey; William Hitchburn.
- I. Charles and William Jolly; Amos Johns; Benjamin Ireson, care of Henry Hovey; William Jeffers; Rice Jones; William Jolly; William Jordon, cooper; Capt. Joseph Janway; Nelson Jones.
- K. Joseph Kornproff; Sary B. Kid, Hanover, near Richmond; James Kelly; Charles Kelso; William Keenan; Susan Kelburn, 3; Frederick Kohlheim; James O'Kelly; Henry King; James Keedy; George Kee; Isaac Lightfoot; Henry Lafayette; John Langford; Austin Leake, 2; Mrs. Lipskatte; — Long, Maul's Mills; John W. Lewis; Joseph Loyd; Edmund Lefay; Samuel Lippincott; Richard Ligon; Lyle and Mitchell; Francis Lewis; David Lambert.
- M. William Mitchell; Aug. Morris, 2; Thomas Maxwell, Hanover; Mrs. M'Cartney; Cornelius M'Coy, those, m'ker; J. M'orison; William Moor; Mrs. Sally Minge, Charles City; Wm. Minor, care of John Richard; Joseph Mordechai; Ashel Moss; Cullis More; Doctor Alexander Montgomerly, care of John Henry; Jonathan More, near Richmond; John Magee; James Malany; Richard Morris; Joseph Muller; Peter Mouzey; Mr. Mickleal; Mr. Mayne; Levy A. Myers; James Macans; Richard Moore; Daniel M'Lauren, care of William Hay, 2; Hon. Alexander M'Crea, 3; Anderson Miller; Archibald M'Ra; Josiah Mobly, Henrico; James Mofley; Capt. Charles Muir; Mrs. Ann Maffie, near Richmond; William Morris, fen. near Richmond.
- N. Thomas Norris; John O'Neal, Hon.

- William Nelson; — Nelson, treasury office.
- O. Samuel Overton, attorney at law.
- P. Lucy Peters; William Price, register of the land office, 4; Henry Perren, at Mrs. Amblets; Charles Purcell, 2; Mrs. Pouches, 2; Mrs. Eliza Porter; Robert Pace; John Payne; Thomas Pleasants, Raleigh, Henrico; Col. John Pollock; Robert Poory, at Mr. George Taylor's, cabinet maker; James Parsons; Samuel Pearson; Alexander D. Pope; Robert Patton, now in Richmond.
- R. Joseph Reed; James Roseberry; Capt. John Reed, schooner-Friend-ship; David Royter, Henrico; Mr. Romen; Samuel Ransdell; Benjamin Robinson, Heathville, Va. John Robinson, 3; James Reed; Andrew Ronald, care of William Fenwick; Peggy Rodgers, 2; Richard Ruff, care of David Rofs; Thomas Randolph; John Randolph, jun. Tuckahoe creek, Henrico; John H. Robinson; Wm. Rofs, jun. Richard Randolph; David Rofs, & C.
- S. George Sears; John S. Stabbs; Wm. Spencery, in Richmond Penitentiary; John M. Sheppard, 2; William Shelton, care of James Shelton; Martin Sherman, Earl Sturtevant; William Saunders, 2; Henry Swenk; Capt. Francis Smith; Thomas R.P. Spence; Capt. Richard Steelman; George Stevens; Sary Sully; Wm. Sharp; John Sharp; Francis L. Smith; Abraham Shelton; William Stewart; Sukey Smith, care of Mr. Lefter; Jacob Smith; John A. Smith; Andrew Swency; — Skipwith, eq; A. Small, of Philadelphia, in Richmond; Elizabeth Smith, Henrico.
- T. Abraham Taylor; James Talman; George Tibbs; Philip Tabele; Edward Tunny, 3; John Taylor; Doctor Philip Turpin, near Richmond, Virginia; James Tyree; Richard Tice; Edward T. Timony; James H. Thomas; Francis Thompson; John Thompson; F. & A. Tubcus; — Richardson.
- U. John H. Uphaw.
- V. John Vaughan.
- W. Drury Wood, Henrico; David Wylle; Peter Wakefield or Hannah Lewis; Miss Lucy Walker; Thomas H. Word; Samuel Woody, Henrico; Crutchfield Walker, Chancery office; Thomas Watkins; George W. Wion, near Richmond; Nathaniel Whitlock, Hanover; Hon. James Wood, 2; Thomas H. Walton; William Wilson; Mrs. Wood, Chelsea; Michael Whitley; J. B. Walton.
- Y. Pleasant Youngsland.

M. VANDEWALL, P. M.
To the Patrons of the Virginia Gazette, & General Advertiser.

THE Accompts of the Editor of this paper with most of his friends, stand many years back unsettled. The period has arrived when he must from necessity obtain a close of them, and he is languishing flatters himself that there is not a single individual with whom he has an open account, who will not promptly adjust it. To the individuals who owe, the payment will be trivial; but, when they are told the fact that in the full accounts the Editor has upwards of TWELVE THOUSAND DOLLARS standing, it will be at once admitted that the collection of them in the aggregate is to him all important. The very few to whom it may not be convenient to make that immediate payment, which is so material at this period to the Editor, will no doubt excuse their notes on the application of this agents for collection, in order to a final close of the accounts up to the periods stated.

The Friends of James Maury,
Esq. of Liverpool, are respectfully informed that the British ship

Lovely Days
Has arrived at City Point, for their accommodation.

TOBACCO will be received to his address, at the moderate freight of FIFTY SHILLINGS sterling, and 5 per cent. primeage per cask. A considerable part of her cargo is engaged, but to give immediate dispatch to the ship, a few hogheads will be taken on liberty of re-shipment. Those who wish to avail them selves of this favorable opportunity will please make it ormediate application to Messrs. Campbell & Wheeler, of Petersburg, or

Robert Gamble.
Richmond, July 6, 1802.

I HEREBY caution the public against taking an assignment of a bond of mine, given to William Austin, as acting partner of the late house of Austin & Anderson, for the sum of £843:10:11 (which was executed the 2d inst. as I am determined not to pay it, unless he will take in payment their own note, which I have in my possession, and have proffered to Mr. Austin, who still has mine.

W. ANDERSON.
Caroline, June 29th, 1802.

PHILADELPHIA, July 5.

Lat. from France.

Captain McKown, of the ship Mars, arrived here on Saturday, in 19 days from Havre-de-Grace, politely furnished the editor of the Philadelphia Gazette with a Havre paper of the 20th of May, from which we have translated the following interesting article:

Sitting of the Legislative Body.

MAY 19, 1802.

The councillors of state, Bruix, Desolles, and Dupuis, were introduced. Bruix mounted the tribune:

"We are going," said he, "again to take possession of several of our colonies: it is the first moment that we should remove the fears of the planters."

"It is known to you in what manner the influence of liberty and equality have been propagated in those remote countries, where the striking difference between the civilized and the uncivilized man, the difference of climate, colors and habits, and principally the security of European dominion, imperiously required a great inequality in the civil and political state of individuals."

"It is known, what has been the total consequence of these innovations, so eagerly pursued by zealous men, of whom we doubtless, actuated by the honorable intention of promoting the cause of humanity, and who, while endeavoring to render the inhabitants of the colonies indiscriminately equal in rights, have only rendered them equally unhappy."

"Slavery, then," added the orator, "must be maintained in such of our colonies, as have constantly furnished under that regime; in others, let us hasten to substitute for *despotism and slavery* *liberty and equality*, the combination of which must be adapted to circumstances, and conformed to the principles of the government."

Bruix then read the following project of law:

Art. I. In the colonies restored to France conformably to the treaty of Amiens, SLAVERY shall be maintained agreeably to the laws and regulations existing prior to the year 1792.

Art. II. It shall be the same in the other French colonies beyond the Cape of Good Hope.

Art. III. The traffic in slaves and their importation into the said colonies, shall be conducted agreeably to the regulations existing prior to the year 1792.

Art. IV. Notwithstanding all anterior laws of the colonies shall be subject for the period of ten years, to the regulations of the government.

The discussion of this project was appointed for the 20th May.

NEW-YORK, JULY 3.

Our London papers by the last sailing ship American, arrived last night from Liverpool, are to the 18th of May. The most important article is, the decree, proposing to elect Buonaparte consul for life; which had been readily adopted by the 200 nells, and means taken to obtain the assent of the people upon it.

Whole papers are filled with important debates in the British Parliament, in discussing the D. initiative Treaty. The subject of the cession by Spain, of Louisiana to France, was spoken of with furious apprehensions of danger to Great Britain and the United States, by the principal speakers, whose remarks we shall publish in a few days.

This important discussion was closed on the 15th of May, by a division in the house of Commons, on Mr. Windham's motion for an address to the king, disapproving of the peace; expressing their readiness, notwithstanding, to keep inviolate the public faith, as pledged in the late engagements; but that he would take measures to avert the danger arising from them, by keeping a naval and military power sufficient to meet such danger. In support of the address there were only 10 members—against 276.

Stocks.—London, May 16. Pr. ct. consols, 93 3/8, 74; 3 per ct. consols, 74; 3 1/2 4 1/2, 5 8 3/4; Omnium, 1 1/2, 1 1/4, 1 3/4.

LONDON, MAY 17.

Yesterday we received French Journals of the 15th and 16th inst. It appears from these, that the decree proposing to elect Buonaparte chief consul for life, had been readily adopted by the councils, and means were taken to obtain the assent of the people upon it, which there can be little doubt, will be equally favorable to the ambitious wishes of the chief consul. As we remarked on Saturday, but one step more remains to be taken, which is, to settle a new Dynasty in the family of Buonaparte. The reestablishment of the Catholic religion, or at least the manner in which it has been reestablished, seems to have occasioned a great degree of discontent. The Jacobins are strongly averse to the measures, and the Catholics dislike the encroachments which have been made on the ancient power of the Pope. These contents began already to show themselves. It is stated in some private letters, that an attempt was made a few days ago on the life of the chief consul, while he attended the parade; and several of the generals, who have expressed themselves most freely with respect to the growing ambition of Buonaparte, have been ordered to retire a considerable distance from Paris. The chief consul, for the further security of his person, means to create a new corps to be called the Sacred legion, composed of picked and distinguished men. All the

private accounts from the French capital certainly concur in stating, that a storm is gathering, which must perhaps very speedily burst.

An order of council, it is said, has actually been given, for prohibiting the importation of any article of French growth or manufacture, except such as have already been ordered and shipped for this country. This order is in consequence of the prohibition of the French government of English manufactures; and we have little doubt will lead to some commercial arrangements which may be beneficial to this country.

The subscription for the erection of a Statue in honor to Mr. Pitt, we have no doubt will extend over the whole country. Every one who is capable of reverting talents and admiring worth, will be anxious to express their approbation of the man who has saved his country, and its honors and prosperity.

VIENNA, MAY 6.

They write from the frontiers of European Turkey, that the Pacha of Janina had made an irruption into Albania, and had taken possession of that province: He means, it is said, to unite it to his province, and to form a state independent of the Porte.

The following are the official details of these important proceedings: ACTS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Extrait from the registers of the deliberations of the Conservative Senate, of the 8th of May 1802.

Deliberation, containing the re-election of the First Consul of the Republic.

The Senate, consisting of the number of members prescribed by the 99th article of the constitutional act,

Having seen the message of the Consuls of the republic, transmitted by three orators of the government, relative to the peace between France and England;

After having heard its special committee, charged by its arrete of the 1st inst. to present a report on the testimony of gratitude proper to be given to the First Consul of the Republic;

Considering, that in the circumstances in which the republic is now placed, it is the duty of the Conservative Senate to employ every means in its power to give to the government that stability which can alone multiply its resources, inspire confidence without, establish credit within, encourage its allies, discourage secret enemies, extinguish the flames of war, ensure the employment of the fruits of peace, and leave to the wisdom of futurity the means of executing all that can be conceived necessary for the happiness of a free people;

Considering that our Supreme Magistrate, after having so often conducted the republican religions to victory, delivered Italy, triumphed in Europe, Africa, and Asia, and has preserved France from the horrors of Anarchy, by which it was menaced, extinguished the Revolutionary Flame, dispersed the Factions, put an end to civil discords and religious troubles, added to the benefits of Liberty, those of order and security, fostered the progress of science, consoled humanity, and given peace to the continent and the ocean, has the greatest right to the gratitude of his fellow-citizens, as well as the admiration of Posterity;

That the wish of the tribunate communicated to the Senate in the sitting of this day, may be considered, in this instance, as that of the French Nation;

That the Senate cannot express more solemnly to the First Consul, the gratitude of the nation than in giving him a splendid proof of the confidence with which he has inspired the French People.

Considering lastly, that the second and third Consuls honorably seconded the glorious labour of the First Consul of the Republic;

From all these motives and sufferings, having been collected by secret scrutiny, the Senate decrees as follows:

ART. I. The Conservative Senate, in the name of the French People, testifies its gratitude to the Consuls of the Republic.

2. The Conservative Senate re-elects Citizens Neapolian Buonaparte First Consul of the French Republic for ten years immediately following the ten years for which he has been appointed, by the 99th article of the Constitution.

3. The present Senatus Consultum shall be transmitted by a message to the Legislative Body, to the Tri-

bunate, and to the Consuls of the republic.

(Signed) Troncher, President—Chassat, and Serrurier, Sec'ys.

By the Conservative Senate, The Secretary General

(Signed) CAUCHY.

Paris, May 9, 1802.

Buonaparte, First Consul of the republic, to the Conservative Senate.

Senators—The honorable proof of your esteem, contained in your deliberations of the 8th inst. will be always deeply engraved in my heart.

The suffrages of the people has invested me with the supreme authority. I should not think myself assured of your confidence, if the act which retains me in that authority was not still sanctioned by them.

For the last three years fortune has smiled upon the republic, but fortune is inconstant, and many men who have been loaded with its favors, have at last found that they had lived some years too long.

The interest of my glory and of my happiness seem to fix the period when the peace of the world was proclaimed, as the term of my public life. But the glory and happiness of a citizen ought to give way, when the interest and good of the state call upon him.

You think I owe this new sacrifice to the people; I will make it, if the wishes of the people commanded me to do that which your suffrages have authorized.

(Signed) BUONAPARTE.

Decree of the 10th inst.

The Conservative Senate taking into consideration, that the resolution of the First Consul is a splendid mark of homage paid to the sovereignty of the people; that the people, consulted on their dearest interests, ought to know no other limits than these interests themselves, decrees as follows:

Art. 1. The French people shall be consulted upon this question: Shall Neapolian Buonaparte be

2. Registers shall be opened in each Commune, where the citizens shall be invited to give their votes upon this question.

The other articles prescribe the mode in which the suffrages of the people are to be collected.

It will amaze our readers to be informed that Buonaparte has at last reached the acme of his ambition. Before this time, we presume, he has been declared perpetual Consul. We found this opinion upon a printed handbill received at the office of the Mercantile advertiser last evening from Havre, by the ship Herkemer, of which the following is a literal translation.

Not having our regular list of French papers, we are unable to ascertain upon what pretext the government has judged it necessary to adopt a measure so monstrous, so bold, and perhaps so pregnant with danger. In our next, it is probable, we may have it in our power to present the public with some particulars respecting this very important circumstance.

NOTICE.

The Mayor of Havre informs the inhabitants of this city, that the registers prescribed by the arrete of the consuls of the 20th inst. to collect the votes of the citizens upon this question:

Shall Neapolian Buonaparte be First Consul for life?

are opened at the secretary's office of the municipality, and will be closed the 10th of next month. Similar registers are likewise to be opened at the secretary's office of the Sub-Prefect, at the registry of the tribunals, and at the office of the notaries.

At the city-hall of Havre, the 25th of Floreal, (May 15) year 10 of the French Republic.

TAVEAY, Secretary.

[The perusal of the foregoing articles naturally excites this enquiry, what has been gained to the French nation, by their late revolution? A comparison of their present condition with that anterior to the year 1789 will furnish us with the true answer.

It cannot be denied, that under the monarchy there existed many heavy oppressions, and grievous corruptions, which called loudly for correction. It is, notwithstanding, uncontested, that amidst all these evils the French nation possessed and enjoyed a great proportion of political liberty; that their happiness as a nation equalled that of the freest European people. Of this their progress in every department of society, their wealth and power, and their internal tranquility for a long course of years, are proofs which cannot be refuted.

In this state of things it was certainly both practicable and prudent

to attempt to diminish the evils which they endured and to confirm the blessings of which they were already possessed. To prescribe limits to the authority of the government, to go beyond which would be despotism; and to circumscribe the influence of the people within the bounds of a salutary and necessary subordination, were objects which, if their accomplishment required a revolution, have not been obtained by one the most sanguine and oppressive.

After a conflict of twelve years, by which the blood and treasure of the nation have been drained, we find the people instead of possessing the great prerogatives for which they were struggling, acquiescing in a system, doubly repugnant to political liberty; but which is disguised under the gaudy, and unsubstantial apparel of republicanism. Buonaparte, now confirmed in his authority for life, appears more formidable, and is certainly more absolute in power, than any of his princely predecessors.

These circumstances, together with the best information from France, naturally induce to this important conclusion: The information of liberty in France has nearly subsided. In that country, in an extraordinary manner, have been exhibited the mischievous effects which result to society from the prevalence of a spirit of licentiousness. From their melancholy experience the world is taught the inestimable lesson, that liberty cannot exist without subordination; and that without morality, men cannot be happy.]

From Guadaloupe.

Arrived yesterday at the Lazaretto, the big Biron, capt. John Dove, from Pointe Petre, (Guad.) whence he sailed the 17th ult.

Capt. Dove, with a politeness which we thankfully acknowledge, has transmitted us the following information:

"I suppose you have already heard of the fate of Guadaloupe. The blacks have burnt and destroyed the principal part of the plantations; only five having escaped in Grande Terre. They have even destroyed the cotton and coffee trees, by pulling them out of the ground by the roots, or cutting them down.—When I sailed, and after the battle of Banbridge, the blacks had generally taken to the woods in the adjoining country.—The action which took place the 26th May, began about 8 o'clock in the morning, and continued unintermitted until, in the afternoon, when the French carried the fort, and took about 200 prisoners. Three hundred blacks escaped, and reached the woods. In this action there were 200 blacks killed, and of the white 100 killed and wounded.—The French immediately lost all the prisoners in the public square."

"I was second in command during the action, and indeed he is in every engagement very conspicuous."

The white inhabitants were leaving the island with great precipitation.—A great sickness rages in the French army. Out of the 4444 men who came out from France, half were either dead or in the hospital; and indeed unless reinforcements soon arrive the blacks will certainly possess the island."

American vessels are not suffered to bring from Guadaloupe, cotton, sugar, nor coffee.—They are absolutely limited to rum and molasses.—It is certain, that for some years to come Guadaloupe will yield but little produce, either to France or to the Americans."

The government of Guadaloupe take the American cargoes, of which they stand in need, at their own price, and are to pay them one half in produce and the other half in bills on Buonaparte. The produce they will doubtless deliver, when it comes.

Mr. Jones, our consul was about sailing from Guadaloupe, the government having refused to accept him.—In short, Guadaloupe is in every respect a second Cape Francois.

Yours J. D.

In addition to the foregoing, Capt. D. has also favoured us with the following proclamation which we have had translated for the Philadelphia Gazette.

LIBERTY. EQUALITY. PROCLAMATION.

Charles Seriziat, general of brigade, commanding the first division of the army, and the arrondissement of La Grande Terre;

To Cultivators of La Grande Terre. Men who hold nothing sacred, not being satisfied, in their principles of rebellion, with setting on fire the finest districts of Guadaloupe, have landed on the Grande-Terre, and done the same mischief.

Already several plantations have been a prey to flames.—At the news of the danger, our troops marched against these incendiaries: two of their chiefs have met with death; and the greater part of these banditti have bitten the dust—those who remain have been dispersed.

Troops of cultivators, instead of opposing the conflagration, or stopping its progress, have, on the contrary, assisted in it,

and rendered themselves guilty of the same crimes.

Others, less guilty, but as dangerous, deceived or seduced by these wicked men, have followed; they are now sensible of their wrongs, yet dare not abjure their error.

The general, commanding the arrondissement of La Grande-Terre, wishing to show the kindness which the latter deserve, and the just rigour which the former have to expect, when once acquainted with the principles of the general in chief, has issued the following arrete.

Article First.

There shall be an amnesty for every cultivator absent from his plantation, who shall re-enter it in 24 hours after the present proclamation.

2. A reward of two dollars shall be granted to every cultivator, who will bring back a firelock in good condition, either to the commissary of his district, or the place.

3. Every chief of cultivators, whose plantation may have been set on fire, and who shall not have made use of every means to oppose the wickedness of the incendiaries, or used his utmost endeavors to stop the progress of the conflagration, shall be punished with death, as an accomplice and promoter of the same; therefore he shall be shot on the very spot.

4. An amnesty and reward of two hundred dollars shall be allowed to every rebel, or other, that will deliver up a chief of the rebellion.

5. The commissaries of government and military commanders are ordered to read the present proclamation in every plantation, before the cultivators assembled, to explain it to them in the most intelligent manner, and take all necessary measures to enforce its execution.

Given at the head-quarters, in Pointe-a-Petre, the 17th of Floreal, year ten of the French Republic.

C. SERIZIAT.

Augusta, (Maine,) June 18.

On Friday last closed their session in this place the Supreme Judicial Court. The session was opened by an address from the Chief Justice to the Grand Jury for Kennebec County.

After a brief but elegant and strictly appropriate exordium, and learned Judge proceeded to detail with accuracy, precision and clearness, the several species of criminal offences and the different kinds of evidence. While, on the one hand, he demonstrated the great importance of hurrying the utmost vengeance of the law upon all real offenders, on the other he displayed a truly laudible feeling for those that should be unjustly criminated; laying down, in the most unequalled manner and endeavouring deeply to impress upon the minds of the jury the excellent and well known maxim of Lord Hale, that it is better for one innocent man to suffer than for ten guilty men to escape.

In considering offences of ordinary magnitude, the unpardonable neglect of many of our highways and bridges escaped not his animadversion. The audience could not, indeed, but feel lively emotions of sympathy on being told that their Honors, in proceeding from Brunswick to Augusta, finding the road to be absolutely impassable, were necessitated to relinquish their carriages and entrust themselves in an open boat at the imminent risk of their healths, perhaps of their lives.—The Chief Justice said he could not set down without calling the attention of the grand jury to a subject all important in its nature and which ought to excite universal concern. The Christian Religion he stated to be a part of the law of the land, and to prove this, recited several clauses in the Constitution of this Commonwealth. I have in my hand, said he, authentic documents to demonstrate that their exits in the United States most wicked and daring combinations of men, whose open and avowed object is totally to overthrow and destroy Christianity. He then produced a most infamous, impious and blasphemous work, entitled, "The Temple of Reason," and published periodically at Philadelphia, the largest city in the United States. In this work, all revealed Religion is treated as fabulous, the holy author of Christianity is declared to be an impostor, the venerable fraternity of ministers at the altar are loaded with ignominious epithets, and a determination is there openly and wickedly avowed, to persevere in doing every thing possible to undermine and root out all religion under the sun. In this work a plan is stated to be a foot of erecting in Philadelphia, a large house of instruction, where all the horrid doctrines of infidelity, atheism and licentiousness, will be publicly disseminated among our citizens, our youth

and our children. The Chief Justice having delivered some very severe strictures upon the work and plan above alluded to, concluded his address with earnestly admonishing the grand jury to be indefatigable in the discovery and prevention of all breaches of the law, and particularly of all offences aimed at religion.

SALEM, June 25. INTERESTING ACCOUNTS.

Capt. Blackler, who arrived here yesterday from St. Bartholomews, has favored us with several letters received by persons in that place from their friends in Guadaloupe; from which we have taken the following particulars of some of the bloody scenes which have lately been transacted there.

Extra from a letter from Basseterre, dated May 29, 1802.

"I will give you some account of our unhappy situation. On the 25th, at Point a Petre there was a very severe and decisive battle. The negroes to the number of 4000 were on the point of entering the city, and they would have succeeded had not a division which the General sent for our protection, arrived in season: but our troops attacked them on La Morne Braille where they were entrenched—500 remained on the field besides 300 prisoners who were taken. Ignace was killed and his head carried through the streets at the end of a pike. Palmerie who was one of their chiefs blew his brains out, and the remainder of the army was routed. Notwithstanding, these rascals again assembled and plundered and set fire to every thing in their way. The commune of Port Libre has not yet been burnt, but they are under great apprehensions there, and have sent hither to request of the General in chief, a frigate and some troops. The request was immediately complied with, and the frigate is under weigh. I cannot give you any news of the commune of L'Ance Bertrand.

"At Basseterre, after the evacuation of the fort on the 22d (at 10 o'clock at night) the rebels encamped on the heights of Palmarie, in order to gain Matouba, where they had established several posts with some field pieces. The general not being able to bring them to their bay by persuasion, gave orders for attack, which was begun on the 23d at 7 o'clock P.M. in three columns. They had cut away the Bridge of Matouba, which made it impossible to come to them on that side. One of our columns attacked them in the rear above La Salte, the two others upon another quarter. When they perceived our object they repaired to their post at Englemont which was their head quarters and magazine. Our troops perceived them and were preparing to attack them with the bayonet, when they saw Delgres, who commanded them in person, set fire to the powder magazine, who immediately blew up and they all perished. About 25 of our brave grenadiers (two of them officers) who had entered the entrenchment were killed in the explosion. The rest of their army who were posted in a different place were put to flight. Every day more or less come in to surrender, and probable they will not again rally in this canton, but almost all the inhabitants are burnt out. Here in the city we are safe, but constantly in arms. It is 19 days since I have quit the guard except to eat a piece of pork, our only food; and we shall not probably be relieved for some days. We have just heard that General Boudat has arrived at the Point with 600 Grenadiers, from St. Domingo, they report that order is established there."

—Basseterre, May 31.

"Since my last, things have taken a favorable turn here. Delgres with three hundred of his adherents have blown themselves up in their magazine at Matouba; amongst them were several white people, prisoners. At Matouba a great many have been murdered; amongst them, old Lafond and his son, Rofau, &c. Ignace after attacking the Point, and failing in his attempt, blew out his brains. Kiwendid the same at Matouba. At present, of the leaders, there is Massot, and a Negro, the former commandant of the Point; but they are without means of resistance.

One of the ring-leaders was hung yesterday on the Courfe; he was the negro that disarmed the national guard: he died firmly, and told the General he expected no mercy, and all he was sorry for was, that he had not murdered more of the whites when it was in his power.—The taking of Matouba was very severe: the action commenced at four o'clock in the morning, and they were furrounded at three o'clock in the afternoon, when they blew themselves up.—It cost the whites 500 men killed and wounded. At Point Petre, two days past, they shot 150 negroes, taken under arms. Here, the Court Martial has condemned only one as yet, owing to the hurry of business, and perhaps for other reasons, as the General has issued a proclamation forbidding any whites of the Colony denouncing any black or coloured people; no doubt he has political reasons for it.—After summing up the foregoing representation, you will see it is my opinion that you may return in safety; but you may also expect, from the situation of the colony and the many negroes yet in the woods, that the service of the national guards, will be very severe and constant. It is supposed Rego, John, Levey, the former captain of the Port, and Monero, Delgres' aid, will be hung tomorrow."

—Virginia Gazette.
—RICHMOND—
SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1802.

Extra from a letter published by Mr. Calender in his last Recorder.

"Since the subscriber came to Richmond, Mr. Jefferson spoke of him to a Scotchman, whose name is known, and whose face is familiar to every individual of the city guard. To this friend Mr. Jefferson said that it was of no concern to him whether he met with C's paragraph. He recognized them in the first sentence of that time, the approaching president had been a part of the first volume of *The Prospect*. The sheets, as they were printed off, had been sent him. To the gentleman just referred to, the president expressed his curiosity to see the remainder of the book. Upon one passage, he made this remark: "I think I see John Adams twirling off his wig, and *flaming on it*." This hint was adopted in the second volume of *The Prospect*. The accuracy of the anecdote, rests upon the observation of Mr. Jefferson.

"Another observation may be mentioned as for the president's opinion of the subscriber. Mr. Thomas Leiper of Philadelphia is brother to the late Dr. Leiper of Richmond, whose worth is to be distinctly remembered, and whose death has been so sincerely lamented. Mr. Leiper is as independent in his circumstances, and his sentiments, as any man well can be. In spring, 1798, Mr. Jefferson told this gentleman that the subscriber was the best writer of newspaper paragraphs that he had ever seen either in America, or in Europe. This compliment is very much overcharged. Perhaps Mr. Jefferson might be somewhat impressed by his thinking upon the same side of the question which the subscriber had embraced. Yet after making a large and reasonable deduction for the vivacity of conversation, and for the prejudices of a political partisan, enough will still remain to form a respectful attestation. But the evidence of his opinion does not rest upon such fallacies of discourse, as those which have just been quoted. A short time after I came to Richmond, there was printed in a monthly magazine a long extract from the first and at that time unpublished volume of *The Prospect*. Upon Mr. Jefferson's receiving the specimen sheets, he returned not merely a letter of thanks, but to my great surprise, he said that he had directed Mr. George Jefferson of Richmond to pay me fifty dollars. When the first part of the second volume was put to press, Mr. Jefferson sent, unsolicited, and unexpected, a second remittance to the same amount. These hundred dollars added, beyond a thousand letters of compliment, how seriously the president was satisfied with the contents of the book, and how anxiously he felt himself interested in its success. With this explanation the reader is left to judge, whether Mr. Jefferson would have supposed my assistance likely to figure the Examiner."

(What will Mr. Jefferson's Giddy man say after reading the above extract? Will he not, like "infuriated man," exclaim, Good God! is it possible that one hundred dollars has been paid by my master from his "hard earnings" to Mr. Callender, solely for the perusal of a few sheets of his "Prospect!" But if this be a fact, and who will doubt it, what sum ought to be directed to be paid to me for my letters of proscriptio against a certain "lect" of Deputy Post-masters, particularly that which I with so much labor penned to Hobby, wherein facts of his being a newspaper were so truly established, and the impropriety of his corresponding with members of the government so clearly laid down—and for my elegant letters to state governors to designate proper characters for Postmasters, as well as for my fidelity and trouble in supercribing and making for my said master, packets and

letters to certain of his correspondents, to ensure their safety?"

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.		
States.	Representatives.	No. of Inhab.
Virginia	34	886,000
Pennsylvania	18	624,000
Massachusetts	17	573,000
New-York	17	586,000
North-Carolina	12	478,000
South-Carolina	8	345,000
Maryland	8	322,000
Connecticut	7	251,000
New-Jersey	6	211,000
Kentucky	6	220,000
New-Hampshire	5	183,000
Vermont	4	154,000
Georgia	4	162,000
Tennessee	3	
Rhode-Island	2	70,000
Delaware	1	64,273
Total	148	5,172,273

In comparing the number of males to females, it appears, that they are in the ratio of 20 to 19. This is the ratio established by nature. It proves to be the same on examination, with one or two exceptions in every part of the world.

For CHARLESTON, (S. C.)
The SCHOONER

Experiment,
CHARLES ROCKE, Master,
NOW lying at Rockets' landing. Can receive on board 200 barrel freight. Apply to the master on board. Will sail in ten days.
Richmond July 10, 1802.

NOTICE.
ALL persons having claims against the late firm of AUSTIN & ANDERSON, (either on note or open account) are earnestly requested to make them known to the subscriber on or before the 22d instant.
William Austin.
Richmond, July 8, 1802.

In obedience to a decree of the Honorable the High Court of Chancery of the Richmond District, will be sold, for ready money, on Monday the 30th of August, at the late mansion house of Holt Nicholson, deceased, in the county of King William, that valuable

Tract of Land,
LYING on Pomonkey River, and bounded partly by Cohoke Mill Creek, containing, by an old survey, 47 acres; also that valuable MILL, known by the name of Cohoke, and the Land annexed to her; about twenty likely NEGROES, among whom there are several valuable Black-Smiths and house Servants; the stock of Hgs, Horses, Cattle and Sheep, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Plantation Utensils, &c. by
The COMMISSIONERS.
King-William County, July 4, 1802.

NOTICE,
In the matter of Thomas Hooper, Bankrupt.
THE subscribers being appointed assignees of the estate and effects of Thomas Hooper, late merchant of Richmond, bankrupt, all persons indebted to the said Thomas Hooper, or who have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the same to any other person persons than the subscribers, or to such as are or shall be duly authorized by them.
Richard Denny,
Charles Spencer, } Assignees.
Richmond, July 8, 1802.

At a quarterly court continued and held for Gloucester county, the 8th day of June, 1802.
Thomas Stubblefield, Robert Stubblefield and Richard Coleman, securities for Elizabeth Tureman, now Elizabeth St. Laurence, for her administration of the estate of William Tureman, dec'd. to whom (as such) the said estate is by order of Gloucester court committed,
Complainants,
AGAINST
Henry St. Laurence and Elizabeth his wife, which Elizabeth is executrix of William Tureman, dec'd. and Christopher Pryor and John Lewis, Defendants,

THE defendant, Henry St. Laurence, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this county, on the motion of the complainants by Benjamin Dabney their attorney, it is ordered, That the said defendant Henry St. Laurence, do appear here on the first day of the next November term, and answer the bill of the complainants; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the door of the court-house in this county; and it is further ordered that the defendants Christopher Pryor and John Lewis, be restrained from paying to the other defendants any money in their hands (or debts due from them to the said defendants) but that they retain the same in their hands, subject to the further decree of this court. (Copy)
THOMAS NELSON, C. G. C.

On Tuesday, the 20th of this month, will be sold, at auction, at the late dwelling house of George Nicolson, deceased, the Household & Kitchen Furniture,

of the said decedent;
A CHARIOT and pair of HORSES; a CHAIR and HARNES, and two MILCH COWS. And on the next day, at the Lumber House of the deceased, at Rockets, will be sold, several half pipes of old Madeira Wine; the Sloop Thomas, and one moiety of the Schooner Favorite. Twelve months credit will be allowed the purchasers for all sums above twenty dollars. Bond and approved security will be required.
The executors will treat with any person inclined to purchase the Sloop Thomas, or the one moiety of the Schooner Favorite, at private sale, at any time before the 21st inst.
All bonds given for purchases, will bear interest from their date if not punctually paid.

T. Nicolson, } Executors.
A. Nicolson, }
Richmond, July 6, 1802.

Admission Anderson,
Of the late firm of Austin & Anderson, INFORMS the public, that he has commenced business in the
Commission Line,
In the brick corner house, just below the Capitol, and nearly opposite the Post Office. He has a commodious LUMBER HOUSE, convenient to the canal, where any kind of produce will be received on STORAGE. All those who may favour him with a preference, may rest assured that the strictest attention will be paid to their commands.
Richmond, July 10, 1802.

THE friends of Mr. DAVID BUCHANAN, of London, are informed, that he will receive consignments, on which, if required, the Subscribers will make advances in Sterling or Current Money.
THE BRITISH SHIP
Adventure,
Now loading at City Point for London, will receive to his Address 200 Rbds. Tobacco, if immediate application be made to Robert & Allan Pollok & Co. of Richmond, or to
BUCHANAN & POLLOK.
Petersburg, 14th June, 1802.

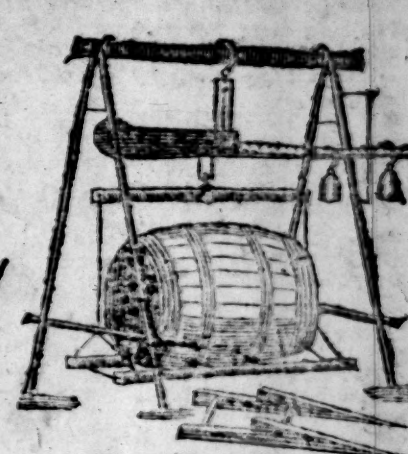
5 Dollars Reward.
Was stolen from my stable last evening, a new Saddle & Cloth,
Of crossed barred Worsted, bound with Ored ferrit, made by Mr. James Smock of Frederickburg. I will give the above Reward for the discovery of the Thief.
JOHN HEATH.
July 6th, 1802.

THIRD NOTICE,
In the case of Thomas Hooper, a Bankrupt.
WHEREAS a commission of bankruptcy, founded upon the act of the congress of the United States, passed on the fourth day of April, 1800, intituled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," hath been awarded and issued against Thomas Hooper, late Merchant of the city of Richmond, in the eastern district of Virginia, and he has been declared bankrupt; he the said Thomas Hooper, is hereby required to surrender himself to the commissioners in the said commission named, or a majority of them, on Monday the 26th day of July inst. at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the Rising Sun Tavern in the city of Richmond aforesaid, and make a full disclosure and discovery of his estate and effects, when and where the said bankrupt is required to finish his examination, and those creditors who have not proved, are to come prepared to prove their debts, and those who have proved to assist or dissent to the allowance of a certificate of discharge.
JAMES THOMPSON,
JOHN CUNNINGHAM, } Comrs.
July 6, 1802.

Norfolk Borough:
a Haffings Court held the 24th day of May, 1802.
John Cowper and Company, Plaintiffs,
AGAINST
Edward Gould and Son and John Granbery, Defendants.

THE defendants Edward Gould & Son not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the said defendants are not inhabitants of this commonwealth, on the motion of the plaintiffs by their counsels, It is ordered, That the said defendants Edward Gould & Son do appear here on the 4th Monday & in default of which, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Virginia Gazette for two months successively, and published at the front door of the court-house of this Borough. And it is further ordered that the defendant John Granbery do not pay, convey away, or secret any of the debts or effects due from, or in his hands, belonging to the other defendants until the further order of this court.
(A Copy)—Telle,
Wm. SHARP, C. N. S. & Co.

Patent Balance.



THE great accuracy, convenience and dispatch, beside economy of expense, labor and time, attendant on this very useful improvement in the art of weighing, induce a general belief that it will soon supersede every other kind of beam, especially as orders are now receiving for the West-India Markets. Its utility wants only to be known, to insure that general approbation, which has attended it wherever used. Beams of various sizes, from pounds to tons, can be furnished on application to
E. W. ROOTES,
Agent to the Patentee.
Richmond, July 1st, 1802.

100 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber on the 28th of May, 1800, a negro man named

JIM or JAMES,

ABOUT 6 feet 1 or 2 inches high, 25 or 26 years old, right back, thick lips, and remarkable big teeth, a lump upon the top of one of them, when he went off, as big as a hickory nut, which proceeded from a thorn being stuck nearly through it. He stayed about Manchester until the month of August, from whence he went to City Point or Norfolk, and since I have heard of his going to Philadelphia and New-York on board of a vessel, which I am inclined to think he part of his time makes a practice of, and the balance of his time I am induced to believe he works about Norfolk or City Point or on board of the vessels. I have several different times heard from him, and he was always engaged in business of that nature. He had when he left Manchester, by some means or other obtained a free pass, and I suppose passes as a free man. I am fatigued of his having been to Manchester frequently since his elopement, where he has a brother in the possession of Mrs. Leith, by the name of Simon, who I expect carried him down the river when he first went, and I have every reason to suppose he is at this time either at Norfolk or City Point.

I will pay the above reward to any one that will deliver him to me in the upper end of Bucking am, 23 or 24 miles above the court-house, or procure him in any jail in this state and give me information to that effect. I get him a sum of 100 dollars. I for want of masters of vessels from taking on board or carrying him out of this state.
THOMAS LOGWOOD.
May 16, 1802. (6w)

In Hanover County Court,

February 26, 1802.
Nathan Thomas, Charles Thomas, Mordecai Thomas, and Abraham Thomas, Plaintiffs,
AGAINST
James Jones and John Jones, Defendants.

THE defendants not having entered their appearance, and given security according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this county, On the motion of the plaintiffs by their counsels, It is ordered, That the said defendants do appear here on the fourth Wednesday in July next, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some public newspaper of the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court-house of this county.
(A Copy)—Telle,
THO. POLLARD, D. C. H. C.
1aw8w.

Thomas Rutherford & Co.

Have just received a Consignment of 4-1 IRISH LINENS, well assorted;
A FEW CRATES QUEEN'S WARE, And a Cargo of LIVERPOOL SLOVED SALT. They have also on hand, THIRTY HOGSHEADS OF GOOD WEST-INDIA RUM, Which articles they will dispose of on moderate terms.
Richmond, 7th June, 1802. 1aw8w

PROPOSALS

For carrying the Mails of the United States on the following Post Roads, will be received at the General Post Office in Washington, until the twenty-first day of July next, and before.

IN VIRGINIA.

28. From Leesburg to Centerville once a week. Leave Leesburg every Saturday at 6 a.m. and arrive at Centerville by 11 a.m. Leave Centerville every Saturday at 1 p.m. and arrive at Leesburg at 7 p.m.

29. From New Dublin by Lanesville, c. h. and Lee c. h. to Robinson's mill on the Kentucky road at the foot of Cumberland mountain, once in two weeks. Leave New Dublin every other Tuesday at 5 a.m. and arrive at Robinson's mill the next Sunday by 6 p.m. Return—Leave Robinson's mill every other Monday at 6 a.m. and arrive at New Dublin on Saturday by 6 p.m.

30. From Cumberland c. h. to Ca Ira once a week. Leave Cumberland every Friday at 6 a.m. and arrive at Ca Ira by 11 a.m. Leave Ca Ira every Friday at 1 p.m. and arrive at Cumberland by 6 p.m.

31. From Culpeper c. h. by Woodville and Mandell's store to Newmarket in Shenandoah county, once a week. Leave Culpeper c. h. every Monday at 2 p.m. and arrive at Newmarket on Tuesday by 7 p.m. Leave Newmarket every Wednesday at 6 a.m. and arrive at Culpeper on Thursday by 10 a.m.

32. From Fauquier c. h. by Aquia to King George c. h. once a week. Leave Fauquier c. h. every Tuesday at 6 a.m. and arrive at King George c. h. by 6 p.m. Leave King George c. h. every Wednesday at 6 a.m. and arrive at Fauquier c. h. by 9 p.m.

33. From Winchester by Front Royal to Culpeper c. h. once a week. Leave Winchester every Tuesday at 6 a.m. and arrive at Culpeper on Wednesday by 10 a.m. Leave Culpeper on Wednesday by 2 p.m. and arrive at Winchester on Thursday by 6 p.m.

34. From West Liberty by Brooke c. h. to Steubenville, N. T. once a week. Leave West Liberty every Saturday at 6 a.m. and arrive at Steubenville by 10 a.m. Leave Steubenville every Saturday at 2 p.m. and arrive at West Liberty by 6 p.m.

35. From Brookington by Newman's Tavern, Randolph's Tavern, Dennis's store, and Henderson's store, to Fitzgerald's c. h. once in two weeks. Leave Brookington every other Thursday at 6 a.m. and arrive at Fitzgerald's c. h. by 6 p.m. Leave Fitzgerald's c. h. every other Friday at 6 a.m. and arrive at Brookington by 6 p.m.

36. From Amelia c. h. by Perkinson's store to Paineville, once a week. Leave Amelia c. h. every Friday at 6 a.m. and arrive at Paineville by 11 a.m. Leave Paineville every Friday at 1 p.m. and arrive at Amelia c. h. by 7 p.m.

37. From Williamsburg in Charlotte county by Speed and Wilson's store, Sterling Yancy's store, & Norton's store, to Perkins c. h. once in two weeks. Leave Williamsburg every other Friday at 6 a.m. and arrive at Perkins c. h. on Saturday by 10 a.m. Leave Perkins c. h. every Saturday by 2 p.m. and arrive at Williamsburg on Monday by 10 a.m.

38. From Richmond c. h. to Tappahannock, once a week. Leave Richmond c. h. every Thursday noon and arrive at Tappahannock by 6 p.m. Leave Tappahannock every Friday at 6 a.m. and arrive at Richmond c. h. by noon.

NOTES.

1. The Postmaster General may expedite the mails and alter the times of arrival and departure at any time during the continuance of the contract, he previously stipulating an adequate compensation for any extra expense that may be occasioned thereby.
2. Fifteen minutes shall be allowed for opening and closing the mail at all offices where no particular time is specified.
3. For every thirty minutes delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in arriving after the times prescribed in any contract the contractor shall forfeit one dollar; and if the delay continue until the departure of any depending mail, whereby the mails delivered for such depending mail lose a trip, an additional forfeiture of five dollars shall be incurred.
4. Newspapers as well as letters are to be sent in the mail; and if any person making proposals, desires to carry newspapers other than those conveyed in the mail, for his own emolument, he must state his proposals, for what sum he will carry it with that emolument and for what sum without that emolument.
5. Should any person, making proposals, desire an alteration of the times of arrival and departure above specified, he must state in his proposals the alterations desired, and the difference they will make in the terms of his contract.
6. Persons making proposals are desired to state their prices by the year. Those who contract will receive their pay quarterly in the months of February, May, August and November, one month after the expiration of each quarter.
7. No other than a free white person shall be employed to convey the mail.
8. Where the proposer intends to convey the mail in the body of a stage carriage, he is desired to state in his proposals the right of the Postmaster General to refer to himself the right of declaring any contract at an end whenever three failures happen which amount to the loss of a trip each.
9. The contracts for the above routes are to be in operation on the first day of October next; those for the first twenty-four routes are to continue in force for one year from that time, and those numbered from 25 to 42 are to continue until the 31st March, 1827.

GIDEON GRANGER,
Postmaster General.

General Post Office,
Washington City,
June 2, 1822.

District of Virginia, Richmond,

Supervisor's Office, June 2d, 1802.

IN pursuance of a direction of the act of Congress of the 16th of March last, entitled, an act to amend the act entitled, "an act to lay and collect a Direct Tax within the United States," public notification is hereby made, that transcripts from the tax lists of the several Collectors of direct tax in the district or state of Virginia, containing all lands which, according to the provisions of the act, to lay and collect a direct tax, are liable to be sold for non-payment of the said tax, specifying the persons in whose names the assessments were originally made, and the sums respectively due thereon, are lodged in this office, and are open to the free inspection of all concerned. Also that the tax due on the said lands may be paid to the Collector within whose division (the same being composed of a county or town as below) the aforesaid lands are contained, or to the Supervisor at this place, at any time within the space of six months from the date hereof.

And in further pursuance of the said amendatory act, notice is hereby given, that the Collectors of direct tax in the district or state of Virginia, will proceed at the hour of 12 o'clock on the respective days and at the places following, in their respective divisions, composed as aforesaid, (and to continue the same in like manner, from day to day, until completed) to sell at public sale, so much of all lands in the counties and towns respectively named (inclusive of new counties formed by divisions since the assessment) on which any part of the tax shall remain unpaid at the expiration of six months from the date hereof, as will be sufficient to satisfy the same, together with all costs and charges incurred in preparing for, advertising, and making the said sales, that is to say,

On Monday	the 15th day of December next,	at the courthouse of Accomac county.
On Monday	the 15th day of do	next, at the courthouse of Amherst county.
On Monday	the 15th day of do	next, at the courthouse of Albemarle county.
On Thursday	the 18th day of do	next, at the courthouse of Amelia county.
On Monday	the 22nd day of do	next, at the courthouse of Augusta county.
On Monday	the 22nd day of do	next, at the courthouse of the town of Alexandria.
On Monday	the 27th day of do	next, at the courthouse of Bedford county.
On Monday	the 27th day of do	next, at the courthouse of Buckingham county.
On Monday	the 27th day of do	next, at the courthouse of Brunswick county.
On Monday	the 27th day of do	next, at the courthouse of Berkeley county.
On Tuesday	the 28th day of do	next, at the courthouse of Brooke county.
On Thursday	the 30th day of do	next, at the courthouse of Botetourt county.
On Tuesday	the 31st day of do	next, at the courthouse of Bath county.
On Tuesday	the 1st day of do	next, at the courthouse of Caroline county.
On Thursday	the 3d day of do	next, at the courthouse of Charles City county.
On Monday	the 7th day of do	next, at the courthouse of Culpeper county.
On Monday	the 7th day of do	next, at the courthouse of Campbell county.
On Monday	the 7th day of do	next, at the courthouse of Charlotte county.
On Monday	the 12th day of do	next, at the courthouse of Cumberland county.
On Monday	the 12th day of do	next, at the courthouse of Chesterfield county.
On Monday	the 12th day of do	next, at the courthouse of Dinwiddie county.
On Thursday	the 15th day of do	next, at the courthouse of Elizabeth City county.
On Monday	the 19th day of do	next, at the courthouse of Essex county.
On Monday	the 19th day of do	next, at the courthouse of Fauquier county.
On Monday	the 19th day of do	next, at the courthouse of Fluvanna county.
On Monday	the 19th day of do	next, at the courthouse of Franklin county.
On Monday	the 19th day of do	next, at the courthouse of Frederick county.
On Monday	the 19th day of do	next, at the courthouse of Fairfax county.
On Monday	the 19th day of do	next, at the courthouse of Gloucester county.
On Monday	the 19th day of do	next, at the courthouse of Goochland county.
On Thursday	the 22nd day of do	next, at the courthouse of Greenbrier county.
On Tuesday	the 26th day of do	next, at the courthouse of Grayson county.
On Wednesday	the 27th day of do	next, at the courthouse of Hanover county.
On Monday	the 31st day of do	next, at the courthouse of Henrico county.
On Monday	the 31st day of do	next, at the courthouse of Halifax county.
On Monday	the 31st day of do	next, at the courthouse of Harrison county.
On Monday	the 31st day of do	next, at the courthouse of Hampshire county.
On Wednesday	the 1st day of do	next, at the courthouse of Hardy county.
On Monday	the 1st day of do	next, at the courthouse of James City county.
On Monday	the 6th day of do	next, at the courthouse of the O'Wight county.
On Monday	the 11th day of do	next, at the courthouse of King and Queen county.
On Thursday	the 14th day of do	next, at the courthouse of King George county.
On Monday	the 18th day of do	next, at the courthouse of King William county.
On Monday	the 18th day of do	next, at the courthouse of Kanawha county.
On Monday	the 20th day of do	next, at the courthouse of Lancaster county.
On Monday	the 20th day of do	next, at the courthouse of Loudon county.
On Monday	the 20th day of do	next, at the courthouse of Louisa county.
On Thursday	the 23rd day of do	next, at the courthouse of Lunenburg county.
On Thursday	the 23rd day of do	next, at the courthouse of Lee county.
On Monday	the 27th day of do	next, at the courthouse of Mathews county.
On Monday	the 27th day of do	next, at the courthouse of Middlesex county.
On Thursday	the 30th day of do	next, at the courthouse of Madison county.
On Monday	the 31st day of do	next, at the courthouse of Mecklenburg county.
On Monday	the 31st day of do	next, at the courthouse of Montgomery county.
On Monday	the 31st day of do	next, at the courthouse of New Kent county.
On Thursday	the 3d day of do	next, at the courthouse of Northampton county.
On Monday	the 7th day of do	next, at the courthouse of Northumberland county.
On Monday	the 7th day of do	next, at the courthouse of Nottingham county.
On Monday	the 13th day of do	next, at the courthouse of Northampton county.
On Monday	the 13th day of do	next, at the courthouse of Northampton county.
On Monday	the 20th day of do	next, at the courthouse of Norfolk county.
On Monday	the 27th day of do	next, at the courthouse of Norfolk county.
On Monday	the 27th day of do	next, at the courthouse of Orange county.
On Monday	the 27th day of do	next, at the courthouse of Prince William county.
On Monday	the 27th day of do	next, at the courthouse of Patrick county.
On Monday	the 27th day of do	next, at the courthouse of Pittsylvania county.
On Wednesday	the 30th day of do	next, at the courthouse of Powhatan county.
On Monday	the 31st day of do	next, at the courthouse of Prince Edward county.
On Monday	the 31st day of do	next, at the courthouse of Princess Anne county.
On Monday	the 31st day of do	next, at the courthouse of Prince George county.
On Monday	the 31st day of do	next, at the courthouse of Pennington county.
On Monday	the 31st day of do	next, at the courthouse of the town of Petersburg.
On Monday	the 31st day of do	next, at the courthouse of Richmond county.
On Monday	the 31st day of do	next, at the courthouse of Rockbridge county.
On Monday	the 31st day of do	next, at the courthouse of Randolph county.
On Tuesday	the 1st day of do	next, at the courthouse of Rockbridge county.
On Tuesday	the 1st day of do	next, at the courthouse of Russell county.
On Monday	the 14th day of do	next, at the courthouse of Shenandoah county.
On Monday	the 20th day of do	next, at the courthouse of Southampton county.
On Tuesday	the 28th day of do	next, at the courthouse of Surry county.
On Thursday	the 6th day of January	next, at the courthouse of Suffolk county.
On Monday	the 13th day of do	next, at the courthouse of Stafford county.
On Thursday	the 16th day of do	next, at the courthouse of Spotsylvania county.
On Monday	the 19th day of do	next, at the courthouse of Warwick county.
On Monday	the 27th day of do	next, at the courthouse of Westmoreland county.
On Tuesday	the 14th day of do	next, at the courthouse of Wye county.
On Tuesday	the 21st day of do	next, at the courthouse of Washington county.
On Monday	the 28th day of do	next, at the courthouse of York county.

And as this publication is the only one required to be made on this subject, the 18, 20, 23, 25, 27, 31, and 6th sections of the amendatory act referred to, are subject hereto, for the more perfect information of all concerned; and to place them, particularly those whose lands may have been sold in wrong names, the more certainly on their guard.

EDWARD CARRINGTON,
Supervisor of the District of Virginia.

AN ACT

To amend an act, entitled "An act to lay and collect a Direct Tax within the United States."

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the collectors in each district shall prepare and transmit to their respective supervisors, correct lists of all lands within their respective collection districts, which by the act passed the 14th day of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety eight, entitled "An act to lay and collect a direct tax within the United States," they now are, or hereafter shall be authorized to advertise for sale, specifying therein the persons in whose names the assessments were originally made, and the sums due thereon, respectively; of which lists it shall be the duty of the supervisor, in all cases, to cause correct transcripts to be made out, and cause to be inserted, for five weeks successively, in one or more newspapers published within his district, one of which shall be the gazette in which are published, by authority, the laws of the state within whose limits the said district may be comprised, if there be any such gazette, a notification that such transcripts are lodged at his office, and are open to the free inspection of all parties concerned, and also notifying, that the tax due upon the said lands may be paid to the collector within whose division the aforesaid lands are contained, or to the supervisor of the district, at any time within the space of six months from the date of such notification, and the time when, and places where, sales will be made of all lands, upon which any part of the direct tax shall remain due after the expiration of the time aforesaid.

Sect. 2. And be it further enacted, That in case of failure, on the part of the owner or owners of the aforesaid lands to pay within the aforesaid time, the full amount of tax due thereon, the collectors under the direction, and with the approbation of their respective supervisors, shall immediately proceed to sell, at public sale, at the times and places mentioned in the advertisement of the supervisor, so much of the lands aforesaid as may be sufficient to satisfy the same, together with all the costs and charges of preparing lists, advertising and notifying as aforesaid, and of sale.

Sect. 3. And be it further enacted, That the aforesaid tax, including all costs and charges as aforesaid, shall be and remain a lien upon all lands and other real estate, on which the same has been assessed, until the tax due upon the same, including all costs and charges, shall have been collected, or until a sale shall have been effected, according to the provision of this act, or of the act to which this is a supplement.

Sect. 4. And be it further enacted, That in all cases wherein any tract of land, may have been assessed, in one assessment, which at the time when such assessment was made, was actually divided into two or more distinct parcels, each parcel having one or more distinct proprietor or proprietors, it shall be the duty of the collector, to receive in manner aforesaid, from any proprietor or proprietors, thus situated, his or their proportion of the tax due upon such tract; and thereupon, the land of the proprietor or proprietors upon which the tax shall have been thus paid, shall be forever discharged from any part of the tax due under the original assessment.

Sect. 5. And be it further enacted, That in any case in which it may have happened that lands actually belonging to one person, may have been or hereafter shall be assessed in the name of another, and no sale of the same shall yet have been made, the same proceedings shall be had for the sale of the aforesaid lands, in order to raise the tax assessed in relation to the same, as is provided by the eleventh section of the act to which this is a supplement, in the case of lands assessed, the owner whereof is unknown; and such sale shall transfer and pass to the purchaser, a good and effectual title.

Sect. 6. And be it further enacted, That the right of redemption referred to the owners of lands and tenements sold under this act or the act to which this is a supplement, shall, in no wise, be affected or impaired: Provided, always, that the owners of lands which shall thus be sold after the passing of this act, in order to avail themselves of this right, shall make payment, or tender of payment, within two years from the time of sale, for the use of the purchaser, his heirs or assigns, of the amount of the said tax, costs and charges, with interest for the same, at the rate of twenty five per cent. per annum.

Wm. & J. H. Foushee,

HAVING every reason to believe that they are possessed of the genuine matter of COW-POX, inform that they are now prepared to inoculate for that disease. Should any gentlemen wish to prove their security by Vaccination, from the contagion of Small Pox, by subsequent inoculation for the latter, they can be accommodated with a house for the purpose. If however any should prefer to be inoculated for the SMALL POX, they may apply.

June, 24th, 1802.

John Henry,

HAS JUST RECEIVED,
White and yellow Nankeens,
Complete table sets of blue and white China, of 156 pieces;
China Bowls of different sizes in tubs;
Imperial Tea;
Canton and Garden Fans; and
SEWING SILK;
Imported in the ship Mount Vernon, lately arrived at Philadelphia, from Canton, which with a few punchbells of High proof W. I. Rum, he will sell on moderate terms.
Richmond, 27th April, 1802. tf.

Gilliat & Kirby,

Have received by the late arrivals their

Spring Goods, / 8

Which they are now selling at their usual low prices, for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Richmond, May 12, 1802. tf

EAGLE TAVERN,

—RICHMOND—

ESME SMOCK.

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he has taken the above house, which he purposes keeping in such manner as, he presumes to hope, will give general satisfaction. He will take particular care to be constantly supplied with the best WINES and LIQUORS, &c. &c. and as he is determined to spare no pains in making the Eagle Tavern equal to any in the United States, he therefore solicits such encouragement as his exertions merit.

His Stables are well furnished with FORAGE, and a careful Oiler.
May 27, 1802.

LAND FOR SALE.

FIFTEEN Hundred acres, adjoining the land of John Wickham, esq. in the county of Henrico, distant about ten or eleven miles from Richmond, 240 of which are of the best James River low grounds. Any person purchasing will have the privilege of sowing wheat in the fall, and possession given next Christmas. One fourth of the purchase money to be paid down, one fourth in 6 months, one fourth in 12 months, and the remaining one fourth in 18 months. Terms may be known by application to Doctor JOHN CRINGAN, in the city of Richmond, June 1st, 1802.